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NASHVILLE ENN.

INION AND AMERICAN NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICA DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY AND EDGEFIELD.

GOLD is dull but steady in New York at

TENNESSEE BONDS closed in New York last evening at 731 for both issues. COTTON is in moderate request in New

York at 222c for middling.

GRANT has not yet decied Gen. Pleasonton's positive statement that the official patronage of the Government was offered to Senator Schurz for support of Grant's San

THE Syracuse Twin Conventions, as telegraphed alternately this morning, remind meeting that no official proceedings in the Field where we are alternately introduced into the eamps of Richard and of Richmond. But the struggle yesterday was a tinues to peremptorily decline. In that friendly one, which Democratic magnanimity brought to a happy issue. With Kernan and Depew and Cox, the Empire State will lead triumphantly the assault on the nation-

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Gen. Wm. Quarles, Democratic Elector for the State at Large, will speak at Paris, Monday, Sept. 9: at Huntingdon, Tuseday the 10th; at Lexington, Wednesday the 11th; at Purdy, Thursday the 12th.

THE WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

"Enough is known to congratulate the Democracy on its success. The Constitution is carried by at least 3,500 majority. This is a triumph worthy the stern efforts of the Democracy of West Virginia. Every shaft of the enemy was aimed at its defeat; every device that ingenuity could devise. Men lent their personal popularity to the opposition; but all failed. The Constituratification of the Constitution the Democratic party have in one particular aspect achieved an important triumph. We have secured an able and incorruptible Court of Appeals. This court has been the strong fortress, the entrenched position of the Radical party of this State from its organzation to the present time."

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that Mr. Jacob, who has just been re elected Governor of West Virginia, "is an earnest supporter of Greeley and lican government. Let us pray to God Brown, and also that Radicalism in this that the impending revolution may be with-State has such a siender foothold that its out blood. We came here in the spirit of friends refused to nominate a State ticket, the majority of you. The Convention, bevided between Jacob and Camden."

ILLINOIS.

Speech from Gratz Brown. SPRINGFIELD, ILLS., Sept. 5-Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, addressed a

large meeting here to-night on the political issues of the day. He said the present national administration was upon trial before the country, and the arraignment challenged its action in all its parts. It was placed in power upon definite pledges as to what it would do, and whether confidence should again be reposed therein, will depend not upon any profession that may now be made but on the manner in which it has respondmade ed to the just expectation of the people. Passing over some matters of delinquincy in the administration of affairs in the way of keeping bad men in office and making appointments for unworthy reasons, although both candidates had signified their acceptthere was ample proof of these charges, he called attention to the manner in which some | tion in a speech of some little length, euloof the gravest interests of the nation had been sacrificed by those controlling the govselves in power. When President Grant was inaugurated there were two great problems demanding solution, as being essential to any future political or social repose. The first of these was a reconciliation of the sections that had been estranged by half a century of hostile thought, and by a long period of actual conflict, yet who, on the disappearance of slavery, were both prepared to we come with gladness a real peace. The second question was a reconciliation of races; to accomplish this required lessons of forbearance, a recognition of many mutual dependencies, the custom of co-operating for ends of good government, and above all else a strict avoidance of any such classification as

NEW YORK.

Personals. NEW YORK, Sept. 5 .- Signor Mario, the celebrated tenor, arrived by the Russia yes-

maker had been a failure.

John Quincy and Charles Francis, sons of Charles Francis Adams, met here last night and proceeded to Boston. The latter came on a sachting expedition. The former came from the West.

Castle Garden Nine thousand four hundred and seventy-

ame month last year. Curious Will Case.

George Pike contests the will of his fath-

e-, Noah T., an old New York merchant, who left \$500,000 to two children and only one-ighth of his property to him (George) on the ground of not being in his right

L'INTERNATIONALE

The Woodhullites Ignored. LONDON, Sept. 5 .- A dispatch from The Hague says the verification of the credentials of the Congress of the Internationale has been concluded. Twelve delegates their disposal to actual settlers only. from New York, adherents of the Woodbull free-love section, were refused seats in the for revenue purposes only, and that we are Congress, after animated discussion.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 5 .- evening .- The tion and taxation which curich a few at the Congress of the International Society held | expense of the many, under the plea of proits first public sitting this morning. The | tection. President of the Congress, in a violent speech, denounced Gen. Trochu as a traitor | the thanks of the convention were returned to his country, and called Jules Favre a to presiding officer Lyons for his peculiarly wretch. The report that the Congress had able, impartial and courageous performance refused to verify the credentials of the 12 of duty. delegates from New York, is not confirmed, but a spears that Dr. West, of Philadel- remarks in acknowledgment of a compliwas refused admittance as a delement, whereupon the convention adjourned

THE THREE EMPERORS

Affectionate. Berlin, Sept. 5, 5 P. M .- The Empero of Russia, Czarwitch Alexander and Grand Dake Vladimer, arrived at the Eastern Railway station a quarter past 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Czar on alighting saluted and embraced the Emperor William in the most cordial manner. The two Emperors entered the same carriage and passed slowly through the streets amid the cheers of an immense multitude. All the Princes, Dukes, Generals and Courtiers followed. in the day the Czar proceeded to the Imperial Palace, where he was received and en- its deliberations.

tertained by the Emperor William and his court, making quite a long visit. The Emperor of Austria meets with the most enthusiastic reception from the people in his progress through Germany. He arrived at Dresden to-day and is the guest of the King of Saxony. The entire party will leave Dresden at 2 P. M. to-morrow for Berlin and will enter the city in the evening. It is again denied that the meeting will be in any way of political character.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835. NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1872.

POLITICAL.

Grant-Straightout Fizzle-ade.

Louisiana Delegation Bolts.

Adams Declines-O'Conor Reiterates. They Conclude to Run Without Candidates.

Speculations of the Morning. Louisville, Sept. 5 .- The convention was not called to order by the chairman until half-past ten. The Committee on Resolutions during the delay were bolding consultations in the rear end of the court room. It was understood at the hour of could be definitely and finally heard from. The current talk is that Adams will be nominated for President if O'Conor con-

Louisiana Secedes. Mr. Kelly, of Louisiana, said he had been instructed by the Committee on Resolu-tions to read a communication in behalf of the Louisiana delegation, justifying their withdrawal from the convention. The reasons assigned for such procedure are the hopelessness of the cause in conseuence of the decided declination of Chas-Conor and the confused condition of affairs. The address in full is as follows:

As Representatives of the State of Louisna, a solemn duty is imposed on us at this noment. Voting unanimous for O'Conor The Clarksburg Sun, in referring to the as the candidate of the Democratic party result of the late election in West Virginia, for President and for John Quincy Adams for Vice President, we believe that we represented as far as individual opinion can be represented in the aggregate, the sentiment of a political party true to the principles of republican government. It cameon us as an inspiration that Charles O'Conor and John Quincy Adams might save the republic. O'Conor has refused to be our srandard bearer. History must pass on his reasons. We believe him to be a citizen eminently pure, devoted to a republition securing popular rights and guaranteeing personal liberty is adopted—is now ersonaudby Jackson, and with unostentation the fundamental law of the land. In the when occasion requires heroic in the assertion of principles. With profound regret, we have heard epithets applied to him by members of this convention, since his absolute declination has been made known which could only properly be applied to the basest men. Hypocrisy and cowardice were at-tributed to him. We believe that the last hope of the Republic rested with this Convention. . To us it is a matter of utter indifference whether Grant or Greelev succeeds. With sad hearts we foresee the death of Democratic principles and repub-

fraternity, and in that spirit we part from fore the denunciations of Mr. O'Conor were uttered, had not in our opinion exhausted all becoming means of prevailing on him to accept the distinguished honor tendered Gentlemen, we leave you with the painful conviction that we can no longer principles by remaining with you.

J. H. SAIR, On behalf of delegation from Louisiana.

An Artful Dodge. Mr. Goodlette, of New York, offered a esolution which he said he thought would alter the determination of the Louisiana delegation. The resolution embodied the general idea that since O'Conor had been nanimously nominated and had declined. it was the duty of the convention not to nominate another candidate but to appeal to the country and give the nominees the same hearty and enthusiastic support as if anca. Mr. Goodlette supported his resolu-

ernment in the effort to perpetuate them. was interrupted by occasional applause. Mr. Moreau, of Indiana, combatted the resolution, urging that the emphatic and strong declarations in O'Conor's letter that he could not serve as a candidate of the convention was a sufficient warning to this body not to nominate him now, that O'Conor had peremptorily declined. The convention owes it to its own dignity and duty to make a new nomination. The New York delegation should withdraw O'Conor's name. He moved that Mr-Goodlette's resolution lie on the table.

Adams Declines His Nomination. The motion was withdrawn to allow Col.

Suncan to read a telegram from Jno. Q. Quincy, Mass., Sept. 5.—To Col. Bianton Juncan, Louisville: I will gladly serve as should remit them back into perpetual an-Vice President with O'Conor, but will actagonism. The Governor then proceeded cept nothing else. O'Conor must positiveto prove that the Administration as a peace JNO. QUINCY ADAMS. Goodlet's resolution on the call of States was not laid on the table by a vote of 418 noes and 114 ayes, the Tennessee vote be-

ing 12 noes and 12 ayes. During roll call as the States voted aye or nay the announcement was greeted with applause by the partisans of each side.

Demigod Duncan Taken down a Peg. Col. Duncan was refused permission to cast the vote of Texas and Maryland by proxy, the President deciding that no dele-gate could transfer his right to another to and in place thereof pominated Francis represent their constituency, for were that so Kernan. The names of A. Schell, Lucius all the delegates might transfer their author-Robinson, A. C. Beach and H. A. Neison ity to Col. Duncan and go home and save eight German immigrants arrived here last their hotel bills and leave the presiding ofmonth, a considerable increase over the ficer of this convention to call one man to order and to vote on all propositions and decide all questions. [Laughter and cheers for Lyons.]

Mr. Moreau, of Indiana, moved the adoption of Mr. Goodlett's resolution. It was carried on the roll call of States by a vote of 544 ayes and 80 noes, Tennessee voting and promised to stump the State. The a solid ave.

Supplemental Platform. Mr. Bayard, of New Jersey, in behalf of

the committee on resolutions, submitted a supplemental report as follows, which was Resolved, That we are opposed to giving the public lands to corporations, and favor Resolved, That we favor a judicious tariff unalterably opposed to that class of legisla-

On motion of Mr. Moreau, of Indiana,

Judge Lyons made a few characteristic

A Mass Meeting. Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the delegates re-assembled as a mass meeting, S. J. Bayard, of New Jersey, in the chair. Brick Pomeroy Golladay, Weems, of Georgia, and others' made speeches. A telegram from Atlanta

Judge Woodward Libelled. made in the Louisville papers of Sept. 3, and sent in the dispatches from that place, to the effect that Judge G.W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the Louisville of the Louisville papers of Sept. 3, forms—charging such failure upon the Customhouse and Federal interference, but thanks the Legislature for its partial purification. Pennsylvania, was a delegate to the Louis-The Imperial carriage stopped at the Rus-shan Embassy, into which the Emperor Al-ous. Judge Woodward was in Loniavilla exander was conducted, where he was vis- with his family on a visit to friends and to Kernan candidate for Governor by acclated by the Empress Augusta and Princess attend the Exposition, but was not a dele- mation. Chancey M. Depew was then Vic oils, wife of the Crown Prince. Later gate to the Duncan convention. He did nominated Lieutenant Governor by accla-

> O'Conor Still Declining. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5—Another telegram from Charles O'Conor is said to have been received here, in which he further reiterates his determination not to accept the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Some delegates still adhere to the belief that he will consent to run after he shall have had consultation with members of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the delegates still adhere to the belief the Democratic Convention, appeared in the bell and were created with the bell and were created with the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the bell and were created with the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign P. M. A committee consisting of the candidacy so urgently pressed upon him. Sign have had consultation with members of the convention, and heard their arguments and Niles, from the committee sent to the Greeley Representatives than there was

why he should accept. Others are despondent, and now feel convinced that Mr. O'Conor's sensitive nature is so averse to the rough and tumble of politics, and so shrinking from its clamors and calumnies. that the telegrams already sent by him to the convention are expressive of a mind unal-

terably made.

The committee of eight appointed by the convention to inform Charles O'Conor conventions. and John Q. Adams of their nominations, will meet at the Astor House, in New

York city, on Tuesday, Sept. 10.

James Lyons, President of the Democratic Convention in this city, in the rotunda of the Galt House, this afternoon, declared the proceedings of the convention in pushing the nomination on O'Conor and Adams, was

and he would not support Adams.

The Conventions of Syracuse, N. Y.

S. S. Cox for Congressman at Large-SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Liberal State Convention effected a permanent or-ganization this morning by the choice of Hon. Changes Depart for President

Hon. Chauncey Depew for President. Resolutions nominating Judge Church for Governor, and to communicate the proposed action to the Democratic Convention for their consideration were offered and referred to the committee on resolutions. The Conference Committee reported for electors at large Amassa J. Parker, Democrat, Henry R. Selden, Republican, John E. Williams, Democrat, with 32 district electors of whom 17 were Democrats and 15 Republicans. The report was tabled and a recess taken for half an

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at ten. The Committee of Conference reported that the Liberals were willing to concede to the Democrats the State ticket if the latter would allow them the Congressmen at large. The report was discussed at length, several objecting to it and urging that the Democrats should have the Congressmen at large, while conceding the Executive and Supreme Court to the Liberals. The discussion grew very warm. charges being freely made that the Committee of Conference had been packed. A resolution was finally adopted for the appointment of a new Conference Committee. The Committee of Conference on the electoral ticket reported the same ticket as was announced in the Liberal Conven-

A resolution was passed to appoint a State Committee of One from each Congressional district. The convention then took re-

The Liberal Convention re-assembled at 11:30, and a State Committee of one from each congressional district and three at large was appointed, and the convention took a recess until 2 P. M.

Afternoon Sessions The Liberal Convention re-assembled at o'clock. The Conference Committee reported that they had agreed that the Congressman at large be selected by this body, leaving the other candidates for the Democratic Convention.

Mr. Williams said if this was a specimen of the labors of the committee, then the serve our common country, or State, or | Liberal party had as well dissolve. He moved a recommittal of the report with instructions to ask that the Lieut-Governor and Prison Ir spector be accorded to the

> as to concede the Congressman at large to party. the Democrats. Gen. Merritt, of the Conference Committee, explained, saying, they had asked for two names on the ticket, but as a bulk of the voters would come from the Democratic party, the arguments were against them. He argued for harmonious action. Mr. Cochrane also made a speech urging

At this stage a delegate announced that the Democratic Convention had allowed the Liberals the Lieutenant Governor and Prison Inspector, which received a good Walde Hutchings made an address eulo-

gizing the magnanimity of the Democracy. A committee from the Democratic Convention then appeared, reporting in detail the action of this Convention, and informed that body of the acceptance by this Convention of their action. Recess then taken.

The Nominations. The Democratic Convention reassembled at two o'clock. The names of the State Central Committee were announced. The Conference Committee reported an agreement that all the ticket but Congressman at large be conceded to the Democrats. A motion to non concur was made and sup-Inspector to the Liberals, they contending that such a course would sacrifice the prospects of S. S. Cox as a candidate for Conthe candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Prison Inspector was carried, and a

gressman at large. After a sharp debate the motion to concur and give the Liberals committee appointed to notify the Liberal Convention of this action, and another recess was taken. On again assembling a committee from the Liberals was presented which, after thanking the convention for its magnanimity, announced that the Liberal Convention accepted their offer. The convention then proceeded to ballot for Governor. Sanford E. Church was nominated when a delega-

and in place thereof cominated Francis were also put in nomination. On the second ballot the largest number of votes made unanimous. The convention then candidate for Congressman at large. Cox made a speech saying Grant, Dix and Tremaine were the last men who should charge the Democracy with inconsistency. convention then nominated John F. Hubbard Canal Commissioner, and a recess till

The Liberal Platform. The Liberal Convention re-assembled at o'clock. It adopted the electoral ticket agreed upon by the conference committee. A series of resolutions were adopted. The preamble states that this convention represents a majority of the founders of the Republican party. The first resolution accepts and reaffirms the resolutions of the Cincinnati convention. The second arraigns the Federal Administration, and the future. holds it to be the duty of all citizens to prevent the election of its head. The third accepts the nomination of Greeley as one this State, and promise a majority equal to that for Lincoln for Greeley and Brown, polls and in the legislature. and the same majority for the State ticket nominated. The fourth welcomes the acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and candidates by the Democrats at Baltimore as the most cheering omen of better times, and asserts that party organization is valued only so far as they secure the triumph of first principles and those accepting them in good faith are political brethren. The fifth recognized the two great political duties to be reform in Federal and State administration, and reunion and was read announcing great enthusiasm in reconciliation with the South, and look for that city over the action of the convention. both in the triumph of the National and State tickets. The sixth deplores the failcation of the Judiciary, and demands economy in every department.

The Convention then nominated Francis not cross its threshold or take any part in its deliberations.

| mation. He accepted in a speech. E. C. Brooks was nominated Prison Inspector, The Convention then endorsed the Democratic nomination for Canal Commissioner and took recess till evening.

Night Sessions.

action of this Convention, reported that duty had been discharged, and introduced the Democratic Convention Committee to the Convention. Luddington on behalf of the Democratic Committee stated that their convention had heard of the action of this convention with great satisfaction and applause and invited this convention to meet with the Democratic Convention in Wieting Hall. [Cheers.] On motion of Mr. Conover it was resolved that the convention proceed in a body to Wieting Hall, and the convention marched out with

sine die.

The Democratic Convention reassembled at 8 o'clock. The Chair announced the committee of the Liberal Republicans, headed by N. W. Miles, who were ready to report the action of that body. Mr. Miles, on being introduced, was rapturously applauded, the whole convention rising. Mr. Miles made a formal report of the nominations and endorsement of the State ticket. The Democratic Convention then, by acclamation, formally endorsed the nomination of DePew for Lieutenant Governor, and Brooks for State Prison Inspector. Lud-dington moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to wait on the Liberal Convention and invite its members to seats in this body. Carried. Luddington, Til-den and Bell were appointed such com-

The Democratic Platform The chairman of the committee on resolutions reported that the committee with great unanimity recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That we hall with enthusiasm the aprising of the people in favor of reform in public affairs as evidenced in the union of patriotic citizens of all parties to throw off the weight of misgovernment and restore the Jeffersonian standard of administra-

2. That the condition of the country is such as to demand the sacrifice of past prejudices. The tone of the Administra tion has been lowered, the civil service has grown corrupt, military power is too readily resorted to, the bureaus at Washington have become centres of favoritism and jobbery, and the Southern States, under a system of military suppression and dictation have been subjected to robbery and waste, which has already imposed upon them nearly four hundred millions of debt, oppressing industry and hindering immigration, and by destroying their credit expos-ing the country to shame and the contagion of repudiation.

3. That the Federal administration stands before the country convicted of infidelity to its pledge to restore peace to distracted people of these States; it is now the chief obstacle to restoration of a friendly spirit between the sections and classes of the Union, and moral, social and industrial as well as the political interests of the country demand its removal from power. 4. That the Republicans of this State who secured power by pretense of sym-pathy with reform deserve the severest judgment of the people for their falsity to their pledges, the record of last session shows that they condoned alike the offense of a Senator who purchased it; passed over clerks; violated their oaths by making a an unrestricted enjoyment of all the rights, false and unjust apportionment of Congressional districts; encouraged personal and local legislation; obeyed without resiistance the dictation of great monied corporations; refused to enact reforms essential to the general good and laid themselves open to the grossest charges of venality and

Liberal party.

5. Demands that the work of reforming the judiciary go on without regard of 5. Demands that the work of reforming

6. Resolved, that while we disclaim any right to interfere with the institutions of our sister States, we deem it proper to say that it is the duty of the South to educate and elevate their colored citizens, so that they may intelligently exercise the right of suffrage, and that we regard all attempts to combine and array this body of electors against the white population as in the highest degree impolitic and equally injurious to both classes of citizens of the United States.

7. Deprecates Federal interference with the Erie canal. 8. Asserts equality of all citizens of whatever creed or color. (A hit at Know Nothing Wilson.) 9. Endorses Gov. Hoffman.

timore platform and Greeley and Brown as the regular nominees in conformity with Democratic usage. When the resolutions were adopted delegations of the Liberal Convention were announced as entering the hall, led by the

10 and 11. Endorse the Cincinnati-Bal-

Democratic Committee, and the Enthusiasm was Intense The Democrats who had given up the body of the hall to their guests rising and giving ported by Mr. Fox and others who favored three cheers. The Chairman of the Libergiving the Lieutenant-Governor and Prison | als was conducted to the platform and there welcomed by the Chairman of the Democratic Convention. Depew responded, after which the Convention, amid cheers for the ticket, adjourned sine die.

> The Missouri Radical Convention. St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The Republican State Convention, to-day nominated the State ticket as follows: For Supreme Court Judges, J. P. Green, John E. Leonard, Henry A. Clever, George H. Shields. Attorney General, Jeff. K. Chandler. Gevernor, Gen. John B. Henderson, by acclamation. Lieutenant Governor, Col. John H. Stover. Secretary of the State, F. W. Voerdes. Auditor, Dan O'Conor, by ac-

clamation. The Kansas Rads-Corruption Indersed. TOPERA, Ks., Sept 5 .- The Republican State Convention met here yesterday, but did not get organized until late last even-

being for Kernan, his nomination was ing, and before much was done it was too late to transmit its proceedings. The strife nominated S. S. Cox by acclamation as for Governor was very bitter, and resulted on the tenth ballot in the nomination of T. O. Osborne, of Leavenworth. The resolutions recited the difficulties between settlers | with all their anti-constitutional and cenon the late Indian lands and corporations tralizing influences, and the people unwho are claiming their lands, and ask that the government be at the expense of test- their own choice. In fact, State and Naing the title, and if found in favor of the tional Conventions have become mere corcorporation that Congress be asked to adopt | trivances to distribute offices and the eniolmeasures that will satisfy them, and to open the land to settlers on the homestead and office-seekers, who are more distinguished pre-emption laws.

One of the resolutions denounced in strong terms the corruption in securing official positions, and pledged the party against all candidates for the United States Senate next winter who were tainted with corruption in the past, or who attempted to use money or other improper influence in

This resolution, after a long and angry debate, was struck out and a substitute adopted pledging the party now as in the worthy of him and the Republican party of past in favor of the free and uncorrupt exercise of the elective franchise both at the

Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 5 .- Col. L. L. Bell of Jefferson county, was yesterday nominated at Princeton by the Democratic Convention for Congress from the second dis-

Col. Thomas M. Gunter, of Washington county, was nominated at Ozark by the Democratic Convention for Congress in the third district on the same day. It is stated the Governor has determined to send militia to Pope county, possibly to declare martial law there.

Vermont.

Greeley Coming to Cincinnati. Greeley will visit Cincinnati on the invitation of Messrs. E. G. Wood and Judson Harmon, who arrived yesterday from the Maine election. On the tenth inst., he

leaves the city to fulfill his engagements at

Rhede Island and Vermont agricultural BUBLINGTON, VT., Sept. 5.—The Bur-lington Free Press has returns from 201 towns, casting seven-eighths of the vote of the State. They give Converse 38,146 and had time to reflect fully upon the reasons Democratic Convention to inform it of the Democrats in the last Legislature.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Pittsburgh. GREENEVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 31, 1871.— Malcolm Hay, Esq.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 31st of December last as Chalrman of the "Young Men's Jackson Association," inviting me to be present at the banquet to be given in the city of Pittsburgh on the 9th of January, 1871, was not received in time sufficient to enable me to be present in person, or to respond by letter, which would have reached you by the ordinary course of mail, before the day designated that purpose and with the understanding that the convention should then adjourn

for your festivity. I am free to say, however, that if it had been received in time, and other circumstances had been favorable, it would have afforded me much pleasure to have been present, and participated in the hospitalities tendered by an association bearing the name of the illustrious "Jackson," more especially so to commemorate the 8th of January, the fifty-sixth anniversary of the nation's second birth.

The success of our civil polity up to the 8th of January, 1815, and the complete repulsion by arms of our ancient enemy from the plains of New Orleans, establishing the fact that the Government of the United States had passed its second ordeal, and was competent in hostile conflict with the other powers of the earth to maintain its national existence, as established by the

The nation is now passing through its third ordeal, and it is yet to be ascertained whether it will be able to overcome and control the intestine elements of discord growing out of sectional jealousies, the hate and ill-will engendered by the recent civil war, the large handed robberies that have been practiced, and the deep corroding cor-ruptions which have fixed themselves upon e vitals of the body politic.

The nation was safely conducted through the perils of the field in 1815, and from 1829 to 1837 in the cabinet by Jackson upon the principles of the constitution.

The "constitution was his guide, the public good his aim."

It would therefore seem that the shortest and safest way to the nation's deliverance would be a speedy and direct return to the principles and doctrines inculcated and practiced by him while the nation at times appeared to be in the least throes of dissoution and political death. A departure from these principles, and recent palpable violations of the organic law by Congress, has brought the Government to its present deplorable condition, and would not an early return to them be the surest and most effective remedy for the evils we now endure? A recurrence to the names of Jefferson, Jackson, to the battle of New Orleans, to the danger of monopolies, to banks, to the creation of permanent national | a gradual incorporation of wiser, purer and debts, an unqualified repudiation of the abler men than a majority of those who doctrine of secession as a heresy, or the now occupy the Supreme bench. right of any State of its own will to withdraw from, or renounce its place in the Federal Union without the consent of threefourths of the other States ratifying the constitution, or the exercise of any power privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

A constant iteration and reiteration of the ever memorable sentiments uttered by and place the Democracy where it ought to the patriot soldier and honest statesman in 1830, on the birthday of the immortal Jefferson, "Our Federal Union: it must be leading propositions contained in the series preserved," as formed and designed by the of resolutions can be found, together with framers of the constitution.

For the time is approaching when the loctrine of secession will again come up from its native home, Massachusetts, instead of South Carolina, and will be assumed and publicly avowed as it was by Josiah Quincy in the House of Representatives in 1811, on the bill for the admission of Orleans Territory as a State in the Union. and will be resorted to again when the sceptre of power shall pass from their grasps in the hands of honest and patriotic men, who will measure out even and impartial justice to all parts of the nation in the distribution of the patronage and appropriations from

the National Treasury.

The formation of "Jackson Associations" would be so many symbols significant of events and men in the better days of the Republic, and should at once be organized in every county, town and hamlet throughout the Confederacy, taking a firm and unyieldleading tenets of their political faith. Democracy can then come into power, if it comes at all, upon principles advanced and non a negative, or mere opposition to the now dominant party.

A party coming into power without principle, without a creed, can have no tie; no ommon bond of union, which will hold it public plunder, which is the condition of gard of principle, having justly incurred the condemnation of an injured and betrayed people. The people of the United States seem to a very great extent, that all correct the State of Pennsylvania. If my memory state that nominated Gen. Jackson as the osition to Congressional caucuses, and in the end succeeded in making him President of the United States, which dispensed with all Congressional caucuses in the future. The same objections now apply Conventions, than they then did to Conbe dispensed with now as they were then, biased be permitted to elect a President of uments of office, among politicians and for intrigue and corruption than they are

for honesty and talent. The nomination of candidates by irresponsible conventions is practically taking the election of President and Vice-President out of the hands of the people, and is as objectionable, if not more so, than electing by the House of Representatives in the event of failure to elect by the electoral

College, as now provided by the Constitu-It is time the convention system was abandoned; and that the popular heart be fairly and fully reflected at the ballot-box. in the election of President and Vice President, and carried out in a faithful adminis tration of the government. Let Jackson Associations be formed all over the country, adopting the same creed of political faith, and then express their preference for some suitable person for the Presidency, who will reflect their principles and sentiments -also let the people hold primary meetings, expressing their views and preference, and in a little while public sentiment will be formed and point with almost unerring certainty to the proper man, to be taken up as the standard bearer, in the approaching Presidential election. If your association will move off in the right direction, and in good earnest, it will be responded to by the people proper, from all parts of the country. The young men of the nation have the Government to save, and they had as well commence the work first as last. The old men who are patriots and have some hope of the Republic left, will help to push the good work forward as a matter of course. It must be apparent to all unprejudiced minds that the bad men of the nation have combined and taken possession of the gov-ernment for selfish and corrupt purposes, the good and wise men must associate and have concert of action, or they will fall one by one in a hopeless struggle. Go to work; have confidence in the people. They must be trusted. They need friends; advocates who are able and willing to defend them, and resist all encroachments upon their

if furnished with the truth and correct information, they will have it in the end, and

The "Young Men's Jackson Association" can, if they will, lay the basis of an organization, upon which the genuine Jefferso and Jackson Democracy of the nation can be united and rallied to its support.

Let the great cardinals of their creed be set forth in a clear, cogent and concise

manner, in the shape of propositions, or resolutions, that all can read and compre-hend. A party to be successful, and of long duration, whose existence is dependent on popular will, must have something to do; neasures to be accomplished—it must be a party of honesty, principle and progress. Its chief business should be the support of fundamental principles, and the accomplish ment of great measures.

Office and the emoluments of office should be the mere incidents to the carry-

ing out of great principles and resources. The converse of the proposition is the policy pursued by the party now in power-of fice and the emoluments of office, and the corruption of Government, are the great objects with them, and the interest and happiness of the nation, the mere incidents. I should feel proud, indeed, if I could contribute anything towards bringing the Gov-ernment back within the pale of the constitution as designed by its faunders, and then for it to progress in accordance with its pro-visions. If the constitution needs amend ment, as many think it does, let it be done in the manner designated in the constit tion, never assuming or venturing to ac

outside of its prescribed limits.

I have forwarded to your address, by today's mail, a copy of a message which was ransmitted to Congress, recommending three amendments to the constitution which I hope you will do me the favor to read with much care.

1. The election of a President for on term, and by the people, would in all probability be very acceptable at this time, with the unpopularity of conventions, and Grant's determination to force himself upon the country for a second term, they of course would take ground against it, which would place them in the attitude of being afraid to trust the people with the election of President and Vice President.

2. The election of Senators ought to be taken away from the Legislatures of the States, and given to the people. The Leg-islatures of the several States have proved to be as unreliable, and corrupt as the Congress of the United States, and ought not onger to be trusted with the election of Senators to the Senate of the United States. 3. The alteration proposed by the amendments in the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court would be a great and salutary improvement on the present mode, and in a few years regenerate the court by

The adoption of these three amendments to the constitution, or something like them in form and substance, would be a very fitting and important work to be accomplished by the followers of Andrew Jackson. I directly or indirectly by Congress, exclud- also enclose you a series of resolutions ing any State from the Union, or from any | which were made the platform of two Conlast canvass for members of Congress. Most of those resolutions are national, and are sound in principle, and have a popularizing tendency in regard to all of our institutions be-on the side of the people. Also send my various veto messages. Also find a copy of my address to the people of the United States, which was issued on the 4th of March, 1869, the last public act before retiring from the Executive Mansion. If anything suggested in letter, messages, resolutions, etc., will do to incorporate as a tenet or tenets in your creed when made out, I shall feel amply compensated for any thing I have done, or can do to promote the good work in which you and your Associatiou are engaged. I have the honor to be, etc.

ANDREW JOHNSON. THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Chancellor Key Accepts the Nomination for Congress, CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 3, 1872.—Messrs. Clift, Van Dyke, Bradford, Spears and Swofford-Gentlemen: Your favor of the 15th of August was duly received. The ing stand in favor of a Democratic form of discharge of my official duties, and doubts government, as established by the Constitu- and hesitation about the course I ought to ion, setting forth and enumerating the pursue in regard to the nomination of which you advise me, are my apology for not mak-ing an earlier reply. The action of the con-vention was a high compliment, and it is a a creed understood and approved, and not great honor to have received this evidence of confidence. For this and your expressions of esteem and trust I return to the convention and to you my warmest thanks. It is well known that I did not solicit or desire this nomination. If left to my own ogether, other than the spoils of office and | choice I should prefer the office I have to the one to which I have been nominated he party now in power, and on account of | Many of my best friends are opposed to my which it will be retired, by common con- abandonment of the office I hold. I have sent, to the shades of private life, amid been inclined to meet their wishes, as such their reeking corruption and flagrant disre. | a course would best suit my own tastes an interests. In truth I am sorry I received your nomination. But I have always held

to the doctrine that the people had the right seed and ought to be reindoctrinated in the | to demand of their public or private cititheory of our Government and the princi- zens their services in whatever field they ples of the Constitution. For it does really may desire, and he is no patriot who refuses to obey their behests. Hence notions of our system have been effaced I have been, from a sense of public duty, led from the public mind, and I know of no | to accept the nomination of the Democratic better place to commence the work than in and Liberal Convention at Cleveland for Congress. I have no claims upon the peoserves right, Pennsylvania was the first ple. If elected, I shall do all that I can to restore harmony and peace to our country, people's candidate for the Presidency in op- and to aid in such measures as shall add to the wealth, prosperity and happiness of the people. I shall desire, in so far as I can, to prevail upon our people to bury all sec-tional dislikes, animosities and antipathies, and to give an example of fraternity and with equal or greater force to National good will which recognizes no North or South, but one great country and undivided gressional caucuses; and, if possible, should | population, native and foreign-born, devoted to our Constitution as it now is, and happy to discover successful and honest and patri otic citizenship amongst all the races entitled, under the laws, to the privileges of American freemen Again I thank you for the honor which

the convention you represent has done me. Very respectfully, your obedieent servant, D. M. KEY.

Three Outlaws Lynched MONTGOMERY, ALA., Sept. 5 .- A special to the Advertiser from Florence, says three men were taken from the jail there to-day and hanged by an armed mob. Tom Clarke, the chief victim, has been the leader of a gang of outlaws since the war and has murdered twenty men at different times in a cruel manner, but always avoiding arrest amongst the mountains until now. The other two victims were professional traveling burglars.

Drowned. Night before last a small colored boy fell from a flat-boat into the river at the wharf, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered by any of his comrades with whom he was playing at the time of the accident. The body was recovered.

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Ringleader, Fontanelle, Glendale. BOLIVAR H. COOKE & CO. A. M. TENNISON & CO. Nashville, June 26, 1872. wed fri & suntf NASHVILLE, Sept. 1, 1872 sepl deod2m 1stp &w2m

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jy26 eod till deci7 istp sun, wed&fri d&sw JAS. A. MCCLURE No. 3 City Hotel Block.

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